THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XIII., No. 598. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. S. COMPTON in the business of the *North-China Herald* Printing Office ceased on the 31st December, 1861.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* have now devolved on Mr. Samuel Mossman, to whom communications may be addressed in future.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as General Agent and Commission Merchant.
CHAS. GUTSCHOW.
1ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of Ship Broker & General Commission Agent heretofore carried on by me in my own name, will from this date be continued under the Style or Firm of A. R. TILBY & Co.
Mr. ROBERT E. LOVE is authorised to sign the Firm per procuration.
A. R. TILBY.
1fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER is authorised to sign my name per procuration.
J. F. CARTER.
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. C. KHAKEEBHOY being about to leave this place, henceforth the name of my Firm will be signed by Mr. JOHN MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY per procuration.
EBRAHIM SOOMAR.
25ja Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1862, our Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
All claims against us will be paid by the new Firm. The Partners will remain as before, Mr. Thomas Rothwell and Mr. Joseph Love, Junr.
ULLETT & Co.
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. George Basil Dixwell is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Albert N. Shearer is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Mr. Frederick Jenkins is this day authorised to sign our Firm.
HOWARD & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. Edward Harrison is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, the business of the Undersigned will be carried on under the Style of E. C. KIRBY & Co.
E. C. KIRBY.
4fe Ningpo, 4th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.
J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the lamented death of our Mr. Nicolai Duus, the Business will in future be carried on by his Widow and Sons under the same name and style.
N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, 6th December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Albert Deacon in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.
Mr. Thomas S. Odell is this day admitted a Partner therein.
DEACON & Co.
2fe Canton, 14th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned at this Port, will henceforward be continued under the Style or Firm of CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Mr. FRANK HEBDEN WILSON is authorised by me to sign the Firm.
CRAVEN WILSON.
5ap Hankow, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of Morison & Co.
J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves in business at this port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the style or firm of Cameron & Co.
WILLIAM CAMERON.
R. H. WOODWARD.
25ja Kiukiang, 21st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of Maitland, Bush & Co.
HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District, 1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of Pedder & Co.
JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of Keppell & Co.
THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of Williams & Co.
CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent*.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. Richards in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.
C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. Baker & Co.
O. H. BAKER & Co.
21ju Yokohama, Japan, November 30th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(Late of Canton and Shanghai),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:
1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:
On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*
On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.
A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.
Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*
No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.
Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*
The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.
For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to
M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*
The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—
On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ⅝ *per cent per annum.*
On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*
On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*
On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*
On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*
Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.
No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.
Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.
Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.
Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Russell Phipps & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.
Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Calcutta.
In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Chains, &c.
Fancy Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.
Gent's London-made Clothing and also Boots and Shoes.
For Sale at
WM. DATO & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd December, 1861.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A Book containing the English, French, American, Russian, Dutch and Portuguese Treaties, with China and Japan. Price for Single Copies Tls. 5 each.
North-China Herald Office,
tf October 16th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.
Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(Perrier & Jouet),..in 1 dz. c. a ₩ dz. T. 10				
Pale Sherry.				
(Mijas & Co.), ...	2	"	"	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	"	"	7
(Other Brands), ...3 & 2		"	"	7
Port.................	3	"	"	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November 1860.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea., Tls. 8 per doz					
Pale Brandy	"	1	"	" 9	"
Claret	"	2	"	" 8	"
Port	"	2	"	" 8	"

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract,—
That Valuable Property situate in Spring Gardens, Victoria, Hongkong, and known as Carlton Terrace, consisting, of Three large Houses, *each* containing Eleven Rooms, Verandah, and Outhouses, and occupying an area of 140 feet on the Queen's Road by 100 feet deep.
The Property is now undergoing a thorough repair throughout. *There is a Public Way to the water opposite* and good *Godown* accommodation for 750 tons, capable, by slight alterations, of being extended to 1,500 tons. The annual Crown Rent of the Lot is £44.15.3.
The Three Houses are now letting at an annual rent of $2,700; and, in the rapid and *necessary* extension of the Foreign Quarter eastward, offer a very eligible opportunity for investment.
At the same time will be sold a New and Substantially-Erected Godown, in Queen's Road East, opposite the "Hongkong Timber Yard," and conveniently situated near the water comprising an area of 95 feet by 57 feet, and estimated to contain upwards of 1,000 tons.
Attention is requested to the arrangements of the Building which, being divided into Four Compartments, offers advantages for storing goods of different descriptions. The foundations and eight feet of the Basement are of Solid Granite work, and the whole walls of sufficient thickness to admit of a second storey being erected on them. The Annual Ground Rent is £25.
Terms—*One-third Cash on fall of the hammer, and Balance on Completion of the Transfer.*
For further particulars, apply to
MAC EWEN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
tf Hongkong, 14th December 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

TO BE LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE PIECE OF GROUND at the Corner of Mission and Temple Roads, with the Buildings thereon, containing an area of about 31,500 feet. Frontage on Mission Road about 125 feet and on Temple Road about 250 feet. The Buildings are—a Dwelling House with front on Mission Road, 100 feet long by 43 feet deep; and a Godown 82 feet long by 40 feet deep, with entrance from Mission Road.
For further particulars and terms apply to "*C.*," at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 18th December, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of Land, viz:—
Lot 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.
Lot 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.
Lot 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.
The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.
Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

LETTERS of Credit and Bills of Exchange granted on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.
Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the Terms of which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.
Approved Local Bills discounted and Loans granted on Deposit of approved security.
H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
22fe Shanghai, 19th November, 1861.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THERE are now in Simon's Bay and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Patent Slips in first rate working order, capable of taking vessels of 2,000 Tons, where every facility can be obtained and repairs done on reasonable terms.
18ja October 19, 1861.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
Office in Temple Road,
at the House occupied by R. Miller, Esq.,
有恒 You-hun.
18se Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

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SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE

BOATS "*Underwriter*," "*Sea Dog*," and "*Snake*."
All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.
Office at
MESSRS. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.
MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE

MR. SOLOMON D. SASSOON and MR. SOLOMON EZEKIEL are this day admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
10fe Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR BOOTH has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm in China.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
12fe China, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Land by Public Auction, advertised on the first page, will take place at the Office of the Undersigned on Saturday next, the 18th instant.
BARNES DALLAS.
o Shanghai, 11th January, 1862.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. F. A. CLIFTON & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday next, the 13th instant*, at their Mart, Yang-king-pang Creek, commencing at 11 A.M., the following Goods:—
100 bolts of fine Canvas, lot of new Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, &c., 200 brls. of Navy Bread, 150 of Prime Mess Beef, do. Pork, Boots and Shoes, 200 Clocks, 100 Rattan Easy Chairs, Stoves and Swinging Stoves, Hams and fine Bacon, and a quantity of Oilman's Stores, Pilot and other Cloth, &c., &c., as per Catalogues.
o F. A. CLIFTON & Co.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held at the HOUSE of the late Rev. Dr. BRIDGMAN every Sunday morning at half-past 9 o'clock, instead of at the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, until further notice.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Oct. 26	Hankow, ...Jan. 4
Hongkong, ... Jan. 7	Nagasaki.........Dec. 26
Tientsin, ... „ 19	Kanagawa, ...Dec. 18

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong ..Aug. 28 } Received *viâ* Marseilles,
Shanghai .. „ 17 } Oct. 17.

MARRIED.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd December, 1861, by the Rev. John Hobson, M.A., RICHARD GIBBON, Master of str. *Antelope*, to EMMA JANE PIGGOTT.

DEATH.

At London, on 21st October last, JAMES AITKEN, fourth son of Mr. John Mackellar, Hankow, aged three years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

January	*Ending 10th Jan. 1862.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 10th Jan. 1861.* Max.	Min.
4,—	40	33	43	39
5,—	42	31	48	42
6,—	42	31	42	40
7,—	33	30	37	30
8,—	33	27	45	39
9,—	36	30	48	42
10,—	37	30	43	37

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London Joint Stock Bank, London,—
at 6/ms. sight,.....6s. 1d. per Tl.
at 3/ms. sight,.....6s. 0d. „
at sight,............5s. 11d. „
Bills on Head Office, Bombay,..
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 204 per Tls. 100.
„ Calcutta Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 205 per Tls. 100.
„ Hongkong Agency,—
at 3 days' sight,.....25¼ ₩ % disct.
„ Hankow Agency,—
at 3 days sight,....... 4¾ prem.
„ Foochow Agency,—
at 10 days' sight.... ——
Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

OPIUM.

January	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
4,	560	580
6,	560	580
7,	558 a 560	580
8,	560	580
9,	575	584
10,	580 a 585	575 a 580

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—January 10th, *Loire*, (H. I. M. transport) from Chefoo; 11th, *Harkaway*, (Br. sh.), from London.

DEPARTED.—January 10th, *Gharra*, (Br. bq.), Koenig, for Fuchau; 10, *Cadiz*, (Br. str.), Hazelwood, for Hongkong; 10, *Coromandel*, (H.M. str.), Davidson, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Cadiz*, from Hongkong. Lieut. Davidson, R.N., Mr. Dore, R.N., Dr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mrs. Reid, Miss Sillar, Mr. and Mrs. W. Callan, Messrs. Lawrence, Macandrew, H. A. Clery, J. F. H. Trautmann, Knoop, Mayer, H. B. Lemann, Gilman, J. S. Sutherland, J. O. Pendleton, and A. J. How. Per *Governor General*, from Hankow, Messrs. Hart, Phillips, Regan, Wallace, Symon and Rev. Mr. Vandegard and friend.

DEPARTED.—Per *Cadiz*, for Hongkong, Capt. and Mrs. Dundas and 2 children. Lieut. Foley, Dr. J. Henderson, Miss S. A. Harris, Miss Kate Kiilerd, Messrs. H. S. Parkes, C.B., D. O. Vall, C. A. Wild, C. Kukeebhoy, K. Nansey, E. F. Hall, Jr., J. Whittall, Studd, McCalib, H. Smith, T. Platt, M. Chanoin, P. Carelm, Apoy, O. Stammann, E. Pickwood, A. Alisch, D. W. Martindell, Hicks, A. Campbell, Cankee, and A. Brand.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

October 27.
For Hongkong.—Mr. Limbey and Mr. J. Kynealer.
For Shanghai.—Messrs. Visher, Lenny, Beadel, and Berier.

November 4.
For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Messrs. A. Cohen, L. Moore, P. F. Bird, Copuston, Reesma, and Hogg.
For Shanghai.—Mr. E. Seaton and Saton.

November 12.
For Hongkong.—Mr. Fritz Abegg and Mrs Williams.

November 20.
For Hongkong.—Mrs. W. H. Fittock.
For Shanghai.—Mr. G. Booth.

December 4.
For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hazeland, Miss Cruickshank, Mrs. Caine and 2 infants, Mrs. Kane, Messrs. Mackintosh, Magniac, F. Adams, and D. Saures.

December 20.
For Hongkong.—Messrs. F. Stewart and R. H. Payne.
For Shanghai.—Madame Cordier and child, Mrs. E. W. Graham, Messrs. E. Fierz, Gibbon, and C. Lehmann.

THE London Mail of 11th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 26th ultimo, and here on the 2nd inst. It was received last year on the 2nd January per *Ly-ee-moon*.

MUCH has been advanced latterly concerning the construction of defensive works at the landward approaches to Shanghai. On this important question various opinions have been promulgated. Some residents, whose opinions are entitled to consideration, object even to the construction of a wooden barrier or gate, because these might obstruct the thoroughfares for horses, carriages, or the conveyance of Artillery. British residents especially object to surrounding our little city with lines of circumvallation, moats, drawbridges or gates, as remnants of barbarous times. Of course, in this nineteenth century they are not accustomed to see such works around the cities of their own sea-girt isles, but that is because England depends chiefly on coast defences, her fleets at sea and in the channel. As it has been quaintly remarked—"The institutions of Britain are preserved in brine," and therein lies her safeguard from invasion.

The same argument applies in some measures to the British colony of Hongkong in Southern China. There no hostile force of dangerous strength could make a sudden landing to attack the city of Victoria, without being exposed to a galling fire from the ships of war in harbour, and which are able at any time to circumnavigate the island. Here, in the Settlement of Shanghai, we are not safely situated; neither have we anything like the same naval and military forces to protect us. We are located on the mainland of this immense continent, in such a low country that for a hundred miles, in a circuit from north-west to south-east veering westerly, there is not a hill to be found higher than Primrose Hill in London.

This alluvial region has been formed by the sediment brought down from the upper mountain districts of the Yangtsze River and its tributaries, forming lakes, ana-branches and embouchures innumerable. These are again intersected by artificial creeks, canals, and ditches, the ramifications of which extend probably to not less than ten thousand miles, one-third of which being navigable for boats or ships from a sampan to a frigate. Such a territory—it will strike the intellectual reader—while shewing great facilities for commerce, is one peculiarly adapted to the tactics of the bands of marauders who have recently hovered around the walled city and foreign Settlement of Shanghai. A land force or compact body of men would have no chance of bringing them to close quarters, where they can retreat in a hundred different directions by the boats pressed into their service from among the peaceable inhabitants. Again, these numerous approaches render the Settlement vulnerable at so many points that it behoves the authorities to see at once to the erection of proper defences. Here we are a mere handful of people, amongst whom are merchants who deal, not merely in tens of thousands but in millions sterling annually; with a host of godowns belonging to Chinese as well as foreigners, containing incalculable wealth in coin, ingots of silver, jewels, merchandise, silk, tea, opium and other valuable commodities. What temptation is there here for impoverished rebels! what "loot" for these lawless bands of marauders! If they were aware of one-fourth of the wealth to be found within the Settlement, what would they not risk—if in a reduced state from want of food—to seize the prize before them!

Under these circumstances it is only a matter of prudence to anticipate such a possible contingency, by strengthening our land defences; not by constructing Chinese wicker-work gates or barriers, but erecting substantial works at the outskirts of the Settlement. Of course the objection to anything costly would be the difficulty in obtaining sufficient means for the outlay—which, if furnished alone by the foreign residents and Chinese, would fall very heavily upon them. Even then it would be paying only a small portion of the wealth to be guarded by securing efficient protection, to say nothing of personal security. The governments of the Treaty Powers might contribute to their construction by a subsidy, inasmuch as they would lessen the charge to the parent states, by maintaining fewer soldiers than is required in our present defenceless condition. Moreover, the Taoutai, on behalf of the Chinese Government, should be called on to contribute, as such military works would be further protection to the walled city against the cupidity of those wretched ruffians who glory in shedding the blood of their fellow-countrymen for the sake of "filthy lucre."

As to the plan of defence, and the exact nature of the works to be erected, we are of opinion that these should be laid out by our most skilful engineering authorities on land and sea. Such, we understand, are now under consideration by the committee appointed at the Meeting of Land Renters on the 3rd instant for the purpose of entertaining Mr. E. M. Smith's proposition. We understand that the principle put forth by that gentleman of erecting turret gates armed with ordnance, and cutting a wide canal from the Yang-king-pang to the Soochow Creek, is not only likely to be carried out but improved upon. Instead of barrier gates, it is proposed to erect Martello towers at short distances along the western boundary of the Settlement, and to cut a deep canal fifty feet wide, so as to allow a gunboat to navigate it. These Martello towers will be heavily armed, and command every landward approach to the Settlement. For the purpose of constructing them of the best material for strength and durability it is proposed to raise the sum of one hundred thousand taels. The details of the military and financial scheme likely to be recommended by the committee will not transpire until the next meeting takes place, to receive their report upon Mr. Smith's proposals. We are glad to learn that the gentlemen forming the committee are unanimous in the necessity of erecting efficient defensive works; and should these be carried out, the community—native and foreign—will owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. E. M. Smith, through whose agency and public spirit the matter was first proposed on a practical plan.

FROM the communications of our correspondent at Nanking, published in our columns this day, and other intelligence of a private nature, it would appear that the Taiping rebels are becoming more audacious in their intercourse with foreigners, and they do not hesitate in shewing it. Even their friends the missionaries are becoming doubtful of their assumed friendly sincerity. One zealous member of that body, resident for some time at Nanking, has left that desolate city and come to Shanghai, under the fear that the Taiping chiefs were going to do him some bodily injury or to incarcerate him. Another missionary, recently arrived from England, introduced himself to the Tien-wang, who received him with great condescension, but let him to understand that he must acknowledge him not only as the "Heavenly Father" and "Younger Brother" of the Godhead, but that his son must also be considered as divine, making therefore four persons in the Taiping theocracy. This shocked the missionary so much that he at once resolved on leaving this blasphemous council of Satan; but the Tien-wang showed no desire to let him go, so he had to claim the protection of the British authorities and thought himself lucky to get out of their clutches scatheless.

It is averred also upon most reliable authority that the Tien-wang exacts the most degrading adulation from his followers, not excepting the foreign missionaries. When he appears in the public council hall, he assumes the aspect of a Buddhist god, seating himself upon an elevated throne, with his head-dress and robes shaped after the fashion of the stout gentleman with the elevated eyebrows, whom we see in every temple. In giving audience to his underlings, they must *kotow* to him in the most abject manner, under fear of being bambooed. Even the missionaries are forced to *kotow* to him; and it is said that the Reverend Mr. Roberts, when he wants any favour to be granted, approaches His Mightiness on all fours.

All this is very despicable and degrading, and would be simply amusing were it not calculated to bring the foreign community into contempt, which it does in the eyes of these vagabond Taipings. But there is more significance in this altered aspect of affairs than appears on the surface. Probably the leaders of the movement seeing that they have failed to secure the active co-operation of foreigners against the Imperial rule, by their assumption of *quasi* Christian doctrines, are now about to cast off the mask and treat all as enemies—whether foreign or native—who will not subscribe to their diabolical tenets. Whether the assumption of this audaciousness proceeds from their supposed growing strength, it is difficult to judge from outward appearances; and it is just as likely that, as desperate men, seeing their power daily diminishing, will assume an appearance of strength, so they try to look stronger than they really are. However that may be, it is apparent to every foreigner who visits Nanking, that the Taiping rebels have instituted a "Reign of Terror" in that city. The slightest faults are punished in the most sanguinary manner, especially if there is suspicion of dissension from the rotten theocratic proclamations issued. What surprises most intelligent foreigners is how so much evil can hold together. If, as many conclude, that there are dissensions amongst the chiefs, then may we see the whole fabric of this movement broken up by its own members. Already the military leaders are finding that the strength of the insurrection lies in their hands, and they are jealous of the assumption of supreme authority by the "Wangs" at headquarters. Grant that it may be so, and we shall speedily witness the downfall of Taipingdom.

TAIPING PROCLAMATION.

Hung Prince of Kan, Mêng Junior Prince of Tsan, Li Prince of Shun, of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace—issue the following proclamation for the information of the civil and military of all grades and classes.

This our humble opinion that the Heavenly Dynasty will be to everlasting prosperous, as prognostics without number, have foreshadowed that it will be thus, and the imps will be hereafter exterminated an account of the serious calamities which have happened. We have evidence of the intention of Heaven to obliterate the demons in causing the death of Hsien-fêng. The hearts of men must revert to the Supreme One, and become heroes in the sight of the lofty azure heaven. The Heavenly Father Shangti and the Heavenly Elder Brother Christ bestowed upon us their special Heavenly favours, and commanded our Sainted One and the adopted Son of the Redeemer of the World to come down upon our earth to take the supreme control of it (hills and streams). In the year Ting-yu, the Sainted One ascended to Heaven and the Father delivered unto him ——— and a volume of verse, with instruction that at the time the myriad feathered tribes should come to do homage to the Emperor, the prediction that there should spring up a son of the Emperor, and that the house in which he was to be born should be encircled in one glorious halo of brilliancy—to thereby manifest the imprint or footsteps of divine revelation—should be *then* fulfilled.

When we set out from the golden fields (Kuangsi) Heavenly troops in secret tended their aid in helping us to cross Tung-ting [Lake]. The lake was without a wave to ruffle its surface. Since crossing we have established upon a solid (or firm) foundation a Heavenly Capital, which has remained so already over a period of more than ten years, and peace now reigns over two-thirds of the Empire. It happened (or came to pass) that on the 10th of the 7th moon the chief imp, Hsien-fêng,* died, leaving a son to, rule who has not yet attained the age of *five years*. The dishonest ministers who are in power will convert misfortunes into a new scene of life, which although it may endure for a time, the day is not far off when they will be exterminated (when their light or lamp will be extinguished).

A man of noble disposition will never oppress the widow or the fatherless. Can we feel any delight in causing calamities and misfortunes? [No, we cannot.] It was the decree of Heaven alone which terminated the power of him who was carried off in the prime of life. Scholars and men of note ought to show themselves forth in these troublous times; and, moreover, as your father's and mother's hair has been cut and the dresses, &c., of a former age have been spoilt, you ought to be still more enthusiastic to do so. All power is in the hands of the Manchoos, and the whole is concentrated in one demon chief, who wastes the revenue in finery and frivolous things. The sum of 8,000,000 taels is collected annually, and *hu-szu-li*, which grows in the White Mountains, yields every year more than 8,000,000 taels. Our country is thereby robbed of its precious store, and our bodies and souls are poisoned with opium—80,000,000 taels a year being uselessly expended on this drug. Throughout the eighteen cities men have been taught to worship the demon Fuh (Buddha), our laws have been entirely destroyed by the Manchoos, and our kindred made answerable for the observance of each of their rules. Hsieh-fang-tê preferred to die rather than to serve the Yüan Dynasty. Chü-shih-szu, by the laws which he enacted for the Board of Appointments, and by the oath which he took, proved him not to be a treacherous minister. If we do not embrace the present favourable time, *i.e.*, the demise of the demon, and the establishment of his guilty offspring on the throne, to wipe away or revenge the many centuries of debasement which our nation has suffered and which our forefathers have not cleared off, then China will be hereafter falling into its own calamities and be unable to extricate itself from the oppression which they will entail, and her fame will be unworthy to be handed down to future generations. You are all of the flowery nation, and your ancestors of the Hsia descent. All are sons and daughters of Heaven, and not more nor less than brethren of one family and descent. Wherefore is it then, that you willingly devote yourselves wholly to the service of the Yao-hu, and the demon blackguards (Yao-tsai), and evince no desire yet to yield up the cities to us? Can we, being so vast a nation, voluntarily yield up our lives and be reduced to misery for (the sake of) a petty (trumpery) imp of *five* years old, or bend our knees or bow down our heads to him? [No, certainly not.] Out of the eighteen cities, three are defiled by Manchoo control, and out of five hundred myriad myriad men over 3,000,000 have to submit to the disgrace of being under the Tartar-demon rule. Truly our wrath is great. How lamentable! how miserable! how grievous in the extreme for China! how unworthy to face Shangti and to appear in the sight of men!

If we look at the stain which the Tartars have cast upon China, we find that the amount of oppression which it has caused is difficult to sum up. For the demon rule implanted itself in the time of Shun-chih, who caused disturbance throughout the empire, and to whom must be imputed the whole of the guilt. Throughout the eighteen cities the greater part of the good people were slain (butchered), and during a period of eighteen years the men of Kuang-tung and Fookien preferred death rather than yield to the conqueror. After him (Shun-chih) came K'ang-he, who induced his younger sister to become his favourite concubine. Kung-ting-nieh was deluded by him into the acceptance of a spurious title of "Officer of the Household," and paid the price for his own ruin. Behind the curtain of the room even the demons gave forth utterances of their disapproval. Kei's lewd and wicked deeds are known everywhere, and can no more be cleared off than the thorns or grass (tzu) on a city wall. Subsequent to Yung-chêng and Ch'ien-lung, a treacherous minister Ho-shêng arrogated unto himself the power, and made rank and title a saleable article. His influence was as poisonous as the bitter herb (tú) and as devouring as the *ching-no*.† In the reigns of Chia-ch'ing and Tao-kuang we find Mu-chang-ah receiving bribes for the bestowal of official rank, and having the reputation of being in favour with the Imperial Household and pleasing in the sight of men. On his course, however, he was met by a Chinese official Wang-ting, who drew up the draft of a complaint against him, contained in eighteen clauses. Mu-chang-ah obtained a decree for the degradation of Wang-ting's elder relations, and conferred on his grandchild Chang-pêi a spurious title of Vice President, which, contrary to expectation, called forth flattery and adulation from the lips of Wang-ting, and had the effect of bringing the affair to a termination. His (Mu-chang-ah's) evil deeds have defiled both pen and ink, and, when reflecting on his conduct, our bowels are still more pained within us. The reputation of rising to the highest rank cannot be obtained by Manchoo men.

The first person who rose to the highest rank in the examination hall established by them, was Liu-tzu-chuang; but although of the chief rank, still after all he was not considered worthy of employment. The rank of Chuang-yuan (first

* Both characters written with this 犭 malicious prefix.

† *Vide* Morrison for a description of this monster, by some said to be the whale.

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e ifan-lin) and minister of state, ex-
d through five or six generations of
family of Pan-shih-ngên, which is
nly exception that we know, all the
inder were promised high appoint-
s on the occurrence of vacancies.
fact is this] the Manchoos are aflu-
fat), the Chinese poor or lean (chi);
Manchoos honoured, and the Chinese
in low esteem—nothing more nor
than this. Manchoos do not marry
ese women, but still in the face of
we find concealed within Yüan-
-yüan guilt and impurity repro-
d in Chinese women (adulteresses).
taxes levied upon our lands are en-
wasted by the Tartar dogs at each
Their crimes are so heavy that
reach to Heaven, and are so diffi-
to number as the hairs of your head.
d to all this we have the wretched
Hsien-fêng, who, either in gambling,
, or drunkenness, entirely appro-
d the money, and, as it were, scat-
it to the ground to perish there.
n-ming-yüan was his villa of drunk-
ss, and the place where he establish-
laces for the enaction of unnatural
es. The garden is now destroyed
the body of the guilty one has gone
n into hell; the guilty offspring
) left behind will not be able to
nue the line of descent—it is by the
st strength alone that he is sup-
ed, the demon household exercising
rights of appointing their demon
als. We know that the learned are
permitted to show forth their talents,
that the brave never have their
gth appreciated. But we being Chi-
en why do we not embrace the time
venge our hatred? Let us not be
iled or ensnared by the wiles of the
. Let us take advantage of the
that we have strength, and wherever
go let us feel no sense of shame
n us. Heroes ought to establish
fame, and move forward with
r, *then* will the men of the universe
ome because of your reputation, and
four quarters of the earth will all
w your example. Hereafter will it
een that things will resume their
nal form, and all men be as of old
of letters and goodness, and the
and *hsiens* will be as they were in
prior dynasty. Our wish is, that
acknowledge our king to the end
your darkness may be cast aside
converted into light, that you aid
ying and exterminating the imps,
that you lend your assistance in
s pertaining unto the Heavenly
sty. Be valorous and have a firm
mination, and you will all become
eat renown throughout the earth.
ther you yield up a city, or give a
te of grain or taxes, or render volun-
service as soldiers, or if you bring a
ber of men to our side, or can con-
able and efficient measures for re-
g the North to subjection, or if you
re a demon chief and present him at
Heavenly capital—rank will be given
and your merits will meet with
val; you will have banners and fine
rel; your meritorious deeds will be
led and handed down on bamboo
silk to future ages; prosperity will
nd upon your wife and children,
those of their posterity will truly
happiness; they will become high
als, then great rank will be spread
d, and all will obtain a share in the
n's glory. If you do not arouse
your benighted state, but—per-
g in your stupidity—you still serve
ackling (kua) young demon (Tung-
blind to the danger you are in, in
g up your life to serve the Tartar
a day will arrive at no distant
d when the Heavenly troops will
and, like rotten wood, will destroy
y their power. Wherever they go
ill fall before their strength, as a
oo is split; and although a dis-
on may be made between the good
bad, still none can avoid the terror
the axe will cause.

e True and Sacred Lord beholding
heart to be of the same benevolent
sition as his own, was compassionate
rds me and conferred upon me my
nt rank. Knowing the terrors of
n we have elucidated them clearly
all. What we now desire is that
talented heroes will avail them-
of the present time, and all unite
schemes for the recovery of our pro-
and things, and when the time
s for carrying this into effect, fol-
ith a determination, allowing no
hatever to take hold in them. It
es but the space of a moment to re-
the former respectability or standing
nation. It now remains with you
ain reputation all your life; you
but a fleeting moment though for
ion, and the opportunity you must
se as the time will not come again.
not slow to adopt your plans, that
may not hereafter have cause to
[of your folly]:
s is issued for the general inform-
of those far and near.
moon, day.

e Kang-wang here speaks of himself.

This proclamation is the best one which has as yet been issued; but its meaning is somewhat complicated and obscure, and any clear-headed person in perusing the first part of it will be struck with its peculiarity. I will not say where this is, because from being unable to deduce from those children of Tien-wang its meaning, I am hence unable to give any explanation or to elucidate any of the theories which it may inculcate, or the doctrines which it may profess to teach.

There is one thing pleasing about it, which is that there is not so much Tien-fu-ism as there is in some of the proclamations. But it appears to me that it ought to be promulgated in places where Great Peace has as yet been unable to throw its mantle of protection, but where it aspires to do so at some future period. I am sure we may infer thus much from certain parts of the proclamation. We have to observe in fine that we cannot see the justice of laying the evil of smoking opium on the Manchoo shoulder, seeing that the drug is wholly or nearly so used in Canton, from which place most of our friends have sprung, and we are all pretty well aware that the scum of China revels in Canton and the Golden Fields.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of January 2 and 7, 1862.)

THE TAIPING CHIEFS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AT NANKING.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—We are exceedingly sorry that we are unable to give you full and explicit accounts of the inhabitants of Nanking, stereoscopic sketches, as you are wont to call them, are as much as we dare attempt; and in fact it is rather bold on our part when in the possession of no experience or capability to attempt even thus much. Would that we could tell you all about Nanking and delineate the rebel character as we find it, but as you had a lucid description conveyed to your readers in your columns some time ago under the title of "Nanking and its inhabitants," by an able person, it would be utter vagueness and presumption on our part were we able to think of attempting any details for your readers. All the accounts from this quarter would only tend to detract from the religious nature of the Taipings, for we should only be inclined to give utterance to language expressive of our disfavour towards them, and by so doing it may be, we should be considered as designedly offensive in the eyes of the foreign rebels, or to speak less rudely, in the eyes of those who partly side with this horde of villains, as they are termed. We must not attempt to reduce them to the scale which it appears to us they ought to hold, but we will let them alone until we are competent to give our opinion, adding in the meanwhile that a visit to the capital will satisfy the hope and expectations of all the ardent lovers of the *great* diffusers of Universal Peace. We will always do our best to take as impartial and correct a view of Taipingdom as we are able. To become enlightened with the very intelligent and thoroughly business-like manner in which affairs pertaining to the Heavenly Kingdom are carried on, and the surpassing cleverness of some of those in control, we must invite you to repair to the land of Great Peace, to the land where the Heavenly Father was believed in former times to come down and visit the Tung-wang, and when chastisement used to fall on the Tienwang, if he did not appear at the proper time to the land where coolies, in the garb of princes, assume to themselves great power and influence. We must invite you to hold a consultation with the far-famed Thuangú man, the pluralist in office, Leang, and judge for yourself the capacity of his intellect, the sweet temper combined with the amiable and good countenance which he possesses, are sufficient to cause the one who bears the greatest antipathy towards the rebels to hold this individual in high esteem and regard. His temper is sweet to a degree, and when his ire is excited what will he be not do? His natural appearance is considerably enhanced in beauty when *ting ya tén-yeng* he goes through sundry evolutions with his double-edged knife, demonstrating, in clear and plain language, his treatment of gamblers when he discovers them—how, with the knife hidden behind him, he stealthily advances upon the unsuspecting one and severs his head from his body. We must tell him that we cannot credit what he says; but he tells us of a truth that he has taken heads off, and that he really does not spare when he has a chance of inflicting punishment. *En passant* this reminds me of a scene which I witnessed when on a stroll to a village yclept Chiang-tung-chino, and which I will just relate as evidence of the wild state of the rebels. It was that of one man hacking another's head off with what appeared to be an ordinary-sized knife. We had landed from our boat and were just entering the place when we saw a collection of some half dozen fellows standing round a man who to our imagination seemed as if he were punching—as the phrase has it—the head of another man, who was lying on the ground. But suddenly, to our astonishment, the flash of the knife appeared, which told us but too plainly that a scene of more serious nature than a thrashing was being enacted. The executioner was obliged to resort to sawing, or running the knife to and fro at last, and when he had at length succeded, to give full vent to his feelings he hurled the head, on which the hair was already long, to some distance, evidencing, as it seemed, the existence of some deep feeling of hatred within his heart. The villain took his departure with composure—whether under the self satisfaction that his black deed had met with approval, we don't know. The head, however, was pitched back again immediately afterwards by another individual—what his intention was or why he did so, I am alike ignorant. What a dreadful death for the unfortunate one; he must have suffered intense agony, if we are to judge from the marks betrayed on his head and neck. The scene took place in the public street, and to all appearances one would have been under the impression that the victim had been dragged out by the murderer and then and there suffered the full penalty of death—we can't say of the law for there is no law there. The inhabitants are in a wild—perfectly wild state; and in fact, a greater collection of ruffians and men at variance with law and order you could not find anywhere. But strange to say, we met with great civility there; and here we must do justice to the rebels at Nanking and put in a word for them, by saying that notwithstanding all their faults they are very civil. We can speak from experience of these; of course we are not able to give the same liberal opinions of rebels outside, they may perchance be, and most probably are, anything but peaceful. From the wild nature of the inhabitants of the village we have mentioned, we are convinced and led to conclude that many are the tragedies which take place there. We were highly disgusted at what we saw, and we are quite unable to convey to you any idea of the horrid scene above detailed. We can assure you that it stamped upon our minds no favourable impression of the rebels; on the contrary, it caused the small affection which we entertained for them to vanish.

Are we to look upon these men—these renowned spreaders of Great Peace—these great blasphemers against heaven—as excelling the Manchoos in goodness, and far transcending them in the knowledge of good government? Now, what is such a scene as I have just described indicative of— is it of *law* and *order?* A man dragged into the street and put to a lingering death in the presence of a few bystanders, about as void of feeling as the murderer, and these all belonging to the Heavenly Dynasty. Why, we don't see such scenes as these in other places, and how much less ought we to expect to come upon them in places where the men are supposed to be a shade better than other men, and where Great Peace spreads its all pervading influence. If a Heavenly Dynasty can boast of such individuals as these, we don't know what degree of perfection in vice is to be attained before one can belong to the Hell Dynasty—if we may be allowed to use this for the nonce.

In former times we, in general were, wont to esteem the rebels in a favourable point of view, and regard them as sincere Christians. Why was it thus, because of our knowledge of their iconoclastic propensities or what?

Alas, in those times we formed our opinions in ignorance and without any acquaintance whatever with the real nature of these impostors. Prior to the opening of the Yang-tsze River the bare word of missionaries was all we could obtain, and the accounts furnished by them were glowing and excellent to a degree. These accounts, from want of experience, we could not do otherwise than believe. It is very strange though that, notwithstanding the partiality this class of people bore towards the rebels, none of them have ventured into the Heavenly Capital for an indifinite period, so little is their presence, and still less their doctrines, appreciated. The failure to convince the Tien-wang of his errors must be very disheartening; and, if to a query put, one is always liable to get a reply equivalent to that, when the Tienwang in reply to an agreement that Christ's kingdom would not be an earthly one, but a *distinct* one *altogether*, in fact quite dissimilar to any other kingdom, said "Well, it is just what I am trying to impress upon you, or drum into you, that this (his) kingdom is a separate one altogether, and no other than a Heavenly one"—we say that the sooner these amiable people are left to themselves the better. We decidedly think that labour expended in Nanking is only labour lost, without the attainment of any fruitful result. If the natives can treat *a person* when preaching to them in so insulting a manner as to threaten to stone him on the supposition that he was possessed of a devil, and if the Kan-wang can send for the gatekeeper and have him thrashed for allowing *our friend*, whose time was precious, to make his exit from the city at 8 o'clock in the evening, then we are bound to say that it is a hopeless case to think of convincing these rebellious ones of the error of their ways, or spreading any good amongst them. The fact of the Kang-wang punishing the delinquent with stripes—it was only by the intercession of others that he did not lose his head—tends to show the amount of affection which he entertained for our *friend*, for so great was this affection that he could not bear the idea of a separation. The opening of the Yang-tsze threw a light over our darkness, and unveiled Taipingdom in its quintessence; it moreover revealed to us the true character of those dwelling therein. We then discovered that we had been labouring under a great delusion, and, instead of Christians, we beheld impostors. Which fact reminded us very forcibly of a Scripture prophecy, that before the end of the world there shall arise Antichrists and false prophets who shall call themselves this and that, &c., &c.—this we have exemplified in the person of the great impostor, the Tien-wang. We should not like positively to say, that this is its fulfilment, but it is as likely as not.

We know that the Tartar dynasty is a faulty one, we know that a reform in its laws would be most beneficial, and that a regenerating influence wants to be spread over the Empire; but can we see the good influence we look for being diffused by the Taipings, and we merely ask the question, which we leave to the reflection of our readers, whether it is likely improvement would take place were the Empire under their sway?

We can only add that if you are desirous of gaining an insight into the state of Taipingdom go and visit the Heavenly Capital itself, and report on the improvement which has taken place since 1853—whether in your opinion it is likely to present a better aspect after a further lapse of eight or nine years, and whether those in control will be more competent to govern then than they are now—whether the word "myth" can be applicable in connection with it or not, or whether the word can be eschewed and the rebels looked upon in a higher light. You must not forget to call upon the renowned and worthy prime minister, the Prince of Kan. You will see the joss-like appearance which he assumes when the great gates or doors are open, and when the vulgar gaze of the outsiders has been screened, you will be entertained with a placid smile and a gentle good morning, and be then led away into a private and yet somewhat public room and requested to sit down. In the midst of a discussion, it may be, you will be enlivened with music from the harmonium by the Prince, who obstinately presses both peddles simultaneously and plays *something* or *other*, the name of the tune of which would defy the best musician to fathom. However, never mind that,—a good voice (he sings, you must know) and a fine touch, what more would you like? Remark the intelligence of the Prince; see how he likes to go round instead of taking a short cut, and what a long time is spent before he is brought to the point. He is *sine qua non* although dull, is nevertheless a very good fellow, and undeserving of the cataract of scandal which was and has been poured upon him at times. While you are sitting down four or five virgins will rush in with cups of tea to be duly served out, and the same will re-enter to replenish the cups shortly after. Dispatches will arrive, a virgin will break the covers and lay the documents outside, so as to be ready for the eagle glance of the great man. When they have been perused a drum will be struck by her, and another virgin will appear through a doorway, seize the documents, and carry them off. If you are sitting on the right (proper) side and turn slightly round, you will see just under the screen sundry little shoes covering divers little feet constantly in motion, and various heads taking furtive peeps round the corner. The apparel of these is a shade better than that covering the virgins who bring you the tea. We should not like to say that there is a great number of these there, but we cannot see that we are at liberty to insert the word "few" nevertheless. Shall we tell the Prince privately that his brother was a coolie in ————'s house, at Hongkong, last year; perhaps he would not like us to know that, he may be under the imagination that it is very private. Would that we could all rise in the same degree—fancy, to be a coolie at one time, and to become such a mighty man as to have command of an expedition against the Yaos soon afterwards. With such success as this, how could one contain oneself? To be decorated in a yellow cap, surmounted in the front with a jade or *fei-tsiu mao hua'rh* to have on gorgeous robes of Soochow manufacture, and to be in possession of such high control over the Heavenly troops—to what higher aspirations could we expect to reach?

But gently; amidst all the Kan-wang's or his brother's finery, don't ask how many dollars they have got in their pockets, because this is a delicate subject; and I know you would not like them to say honestly, "you are welcome to all you can find about us." Don't taunt them with such words as to say that *all they are worth* is disclosed to you in their exterior; but lay the truth on one side, and don't say they are not worth a fraction. Say they are wealthy people, and ask them privately what salary is accorded to them, in compensation for their labour and hard work. When you have transacted your business with the Kan-wang signify your intention to leave, and a shake of the hand, not dissimilar at all to that given you by a lady whom you see for the first time, together with a good morning, will terminate your visit. And here I must bring this to a close, as I hear you say let what you have said suffice until we ourselves visit the capital of a myriad, myriad years and of boundless prosperity, and have seen the palace of him whose *kui-hao*, it is suggested by a party, might be styled Chi-hsiao 齊消 in contradistinction to Tsai-chün's Tüng-chih.

But shall we longer take up your time with dry details, rather let us bring this to a close; and we feel ourselves the more inclined to do as we fancy we can hear you remind us that it is time to shut up. We have to remark in conclusion that all we tell you, although not inscribed in palatable and fluent language, is nevertheless true, and from our own personal observation in our own unbiassed opinion.

We are, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
THE SAME AS USUAL.
Nankin, December 16th, 1861.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News, January 9,)

ARRIVAL OF THE *CADIZ.*

By the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Cadiz*, we have advices from Hongkong to the 31st December, at which date no Mail from England had arrived. There were no European news of a later date than what had come to hand by the previous Mail. Later intelligence from America had reached Hongkong by the *Sea Serpent* from San Francisco. The dates are to the 6th November from the belligerent states, but no account as yet of the great battle which was to have come off. A fight, however, had taken place at Gauley Bridge in Cincinnati, of which the following particulars are given in the *Daily Press*:—

CINCINNATI, November 5.—This afternoon's *Times* has particulars of the late fight at Gauley Bridge. The engagement was not a general battle, but rather a warm skirmish, in which the enemy was repulsed with great loss. The action was commenced by the rebels, who opened two batteries on our lines near Gauley Bridge, but though firing was continued all day, but little or no damage was done, not one man being killed. Late in the day our artillery was brought to bear upon them, and the rebel fire was soon silenced. A train was fired upon about the same time, some miles up the river, when three men were wounded but none killed.

On Friday night Benham's brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge, and ferried across on a flat-boat, which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the base of the hill on which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Loup Creek, three or four miles below, where there is a gap in the mountains, and a road leading to the rear, where the rebels are camped.

From the same journal we extract the following verdict in the case of Moss *versus* Alcock, for false imprisonment in the jail at Hongkong:—

In the case of Moss *v.* Alcock the Jury retired yesterday at half past one and gave their verdict a little after two. In the Judge's charge they were strictly bound to confine their finding to the imprisonment of the plaintiff in the Hongkong Gaol for the space of 120 hours. Two questions were put to the Jury. One as to whether the defendant had reasonable grounds for supposing that he had a right to add imprisonment to the Consul's sentence, and the other as to the damages for the 120 hours' imprisonment.

To the first the verdict replied by a majority of five to two that the defendant had no reasonable grounds for supposing he had the power to inflict imprisonment in addition to the Consul's sentence. To the second the Jury were unanimous upon damages to the extent of $2,000.

In reply to a question from the Court the Jury stated that could they have considered the wrong done in Japan to the plaintiff they would have awarded $15,000 a $20,000 in addition.

We should add that by consent the law points were all reserved.

We have taken full notes of this important case, and shall prepare a detailed report without loss of time.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship *Child Harold* was sold yesterday at auction by Messrs McEwen & Co., and was bought by Mr. Lannon for $18,500. The stores were bought by Captain Hook for $200.

The British barque *Mona* was sold by public auction to-day by Mr. J. A. Brooks, and was knocked down to Mr. Thomas Roberts, West Point, for the sum of $4,000—spars, sails, rigging, anchor, and cables being included in the purchase.

The steamer *London* was sold by public auction by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. to-day, and was knocked down to J. F. H. Trautmann, Esq., of Messrs. Harkort & Co., Shanghae, for $63,000.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund,
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

JOHN L. ROBERTS & CO.,
Auctioneers of Damaged Goods and General Commission Agents.
Office and Sales Room
AT
Messrs. REIMER & Co.'s.
tf October 7, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,
Auctioneers. General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
CARGO BOATS.
Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.), and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FREDK WILKIE,
General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
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tf May 25, 1861.

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Cheang-fong 祥豐
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SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
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Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

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Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

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20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan 3	Jeddo	B. str	469	Burkett	N'po & Chusan	Dec 28	General	Turner and Co
.. 3	Wavelet	A. bark	299	Yates	Nagasaki	.. 26	do	Frazer and Co
.. 3	Rose	Chi. str	125	Hallpike	Ningpo	Jan 2		Master
.. 3	Coromandel [H M	str.			Nanking			
.. 4	Santa Cruz	A. str.	303	Bennet	Hankow	Dec 27	do	Howard and Co
.. 4	Snake [H M	disp.-bt		Knevitt	Chefoo	Jan 2		
.. 4	Shandon	B. str	114	Wighton	Ningpo	.. 3		Moses and Co
.. 4	Bouncer [H M	g.-boat		Cressy	Nanking	.. 2		
.. 5	Heloise	Fr. brig	387	Lahalle	Ningpo	.. 2	do	Vaucher, Frères
.. 5	Sea Witch	B. bark	373	Hughes	Kanagawa	Dec 18	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 5	Hainan	Ha. sch	220	Schrader	Fuchau	.. 21	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Burman	B. bark	313	Robertson	Swatow	.. 16	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 5	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Hankow	Jan 3		Russell and Co
.. 6	Dot	B. schr	34	Croft	do	Dec 18	do	Dow and Co
.. 6	Ta Yung	B. str.	124	Lynch	Coast			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 7	Moneka	A. bark	462	Mayo	London	June27	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Cadiz	B. str	429	Hazelwood	Hongkong	Jan 2	Op., &c.	E. Warden, Agt. P.&O. Co
.. 9	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Hankow	.. 3	General	Dent and Co
.. 9	Antelope	B. str.	278	Gibbon	do	.. 4	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co

DEPARTURES.
From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
Jan 3	Magnolia	B. ship	648	Nicholson	Fuchau	Opium	Gilman and Co
.. 3	Mary R. Mitford	B. bark	519	Leadley	London	Tea, &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 3	Albertine	Han. bg	200	Koester	Amoy	Op., &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 3	Zingara	Chi. str		McKenzie	Ningpo		Rothwell, Love and Co
.. 4	Dom Pedro II	A. bark	258	Lewis	Nagasaki	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Roseneath	B. brig	200	Tribbey	Chusan & N'po	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 4	Garland	A. schr	113	Adams	Nagasaki	Mu.ofwar	Lindsay and Co.
.. 4	Thomas	A. brig	164	Carroll	Ningpo	Ballast	Edward Byrne
.. 5	Maria Elizabeth	Du. bk	312	Valk	Fuchau	Cotton,&c	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 5	Zwaluw	Du. bk	260	Bloem	Nagasaki	Re-expts	T. Kroes and Co
.. 5	Maeso	B. bark	327	Beber	do		T. Kroes and Co
.. 5	Yang-tsze	B. str.	345	Hardy	H'kow & Ports	Sun., &c	Dent and Co
.. 5	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	H'kow & K'kiang	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 6	Horatio	A. ship	460	Palmer	do.	Sun., &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Wilhelm	Du. bg		Ottsen	Amoy	Re-expts	Siemssen and Co
.. 7	Kremlin	A. bark	500	Johnson	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 7	Tung Yu	B. ship	1136	Taylor	do	Ball., &c	Shaw, Brothers and Co
	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	Campbell	H'kow & Ports	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	Kiukiang	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
	Nankin	B. str.	80	Grange	Chinkiang	Ballast	Fletcher and Co
.. 8	Maria	Chi. str		Geale	Ningpo		Rothwell, Love and Co
.. 8	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	138	Mooney	Kiukiang	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 8	Timandra	A. schr	170	Turner	Ningpo	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 9	Scotland	B. str.	759	Dundas	Kiukiang	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 9	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	H'kow & Ports	do	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.
MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aerolite	Dec 16	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Albis	Dec 13	Ha. bk	280	Niemeyer	Augustine Heard and Co		
Amtmand Thesen	Dec 14	Nor. bk	380	Lind	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Andes	Jan 2	A. ship	459	Hasty	Howard and Co		
Antelope	Jan 9	B. str.	278	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Berwick Walls	Dec 30	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	B. str.	73	Millett	Oppert and Co		
British Empire	Nov 30	B. ship	2675	McDonald	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Broadwater	Dec 14	B. ship	575	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	cld 3 inst
B. Duckwitz	Dec 13	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Hogg Brothers	London	15th inst
Burman	Jan 5	B. bark	319	Robertson	W. R. Adamson and Co.	Fuchau	15th inst
Cadiz	Jan 8	B. str.	429	Hazelwood	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong *	cld 10 inst
Carnatine	Dec 8	B. ship	516	Milburn	Olyphant and Co.	New York	Early
Chin-chin	Jan 2	B. lug.	70	Edwards	Frazar and Co		
Chusan	Jan 1	B. str.	529	Corbett	Barnes Dallas		
Cinderella	Nov 27	B. ship	877	Williams	Dent and Co	London	cld 10 inst
Citadelle	Dec 14	Ha. bg	170	Hormann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	cld 7 inst
Clipper	Dec 17	Ha. sch	99	Marxsen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Fuchau	cld 7 inst
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	Dolle	H. G. Ward		
Dot	Jan 6	B. schr	70	Croft	Dow and Co.		
Duck	Jan 1	B. schr	145	Sivee	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Egeria	Dec 16	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co	Fuchau	Early
Fairlight	Dec 14	B. ship	563	Kemball	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Fenella	Dec 30	A. str	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Frisia Westphalia	July 24	Han. bk	451	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Fruiter	Dec 27	A. ship	290	Webster	Frazar and Co.		
Georges	Dec 9	3 mas'ed Fr. schr	191	Peirce	Frazar and Co.	Ningpo	cld 31 ult
Ghazra	Dec 8	B. bark	501	Glover	Wm. Hargreaves		
Governer General	Jan 9	B. str.	502	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Govenor v. Swieden	Dec 25	Du. bg	317	Fagg	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	12th inst
Greta	Dec 13	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	cld 6 inst
Hainan	Jan 5	Ha. sch	110	Schrader	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Heloise	Jan 5	Fr. brig	387	Lahalle	Vaucher, Frères		
Henry Miller	Nov 30	B. bark	433	Sutherland	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Hilda Charlotte	Jan 1	Swed bg	212	Runberg	Russell and Co		
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Gallhardt	Master		
Hound	Dec 17	A. ship	714	Nash	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Indus	Dec 13	B. ship	617	Allsopp	Lindsay and Co	London	cld 7 inst
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bittancourte	F. Loureiro		
Jacob & Anna	Jan 2	Du. sch	292	Borgen	T. Kroes and Co	Kanagawa	14th inst
Java	Nov 29	Da. bk	309	Borjsen	A. R. Tilby and Co.	K'lung & Amoy	cld 6 inst
Jeddo	Jan 3	B. str.	450	Burkett	Turner and Co.		
Juanpore	Dec 9	B. ship	459	King	Dent and Co		
Julia	Dec 17	B. ship	377	Morris	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co.	*Laid up*	
Kate Hastings	Dec 15	A. bark	448	Kingsman	Master		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathouy	Captain		
Leontine	Jan 2	Ha. bk	104	Gode	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Fuchau	15th inst
Lucy E. Ashbey	Dec 4	A. bark	346	Ashbey	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hankow	cld 8 inst
Malacca	Dec 13	B. bark		Garland	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Marmora	Dec 21	B. bark	363	Lyell	Dow and Co.		
Martha & Emily	Dec 13	B. brig	194	Carter	W. R. Adamson and Co.	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Mary Ellen	Dec 31	Haw. bg	210	Bennett	H. Fogg and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Mona	Dec 9	B. bark	303	Miffet	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Amoy	cld 8 inst
Moneka	Jan 7	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazar and Co.		

* With the Mails for Europe.

MERCHANTS VESSELS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Ora	Dec 30	Ha. bg	145	Norden	Frazar and Co.	Ningpo	cld 6 [illegible]
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Phantom	Nov 19	A. ship	1100	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co		
Pigeon	Dec 5	B. lug.	70	Murray	Johnson and Co		
Ramma	Dec 16	Nor. bg	251	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 4 [illegible]
Resolute	Dec 9	A. ship	766	McGilvery	Gilman and Co		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	55	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Jan 3	Chi. str	125	Hallpike	Master	Chinkiang	cld 6 [illegible]
Salamander	Jan 2	Pru sch	208	Soerensen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Santa Cruz	Jan 4	A. str.	303	Bennet	Howard and Co		
Sarah Lucy	Dec 8	B. bark	450	Wilson	Fletcher and Co		
Sea Witch	Jan 5	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Shandon	Jan 4	B. str.	114	Wighton	Moses and Co		
Stade	Dec 27	Han b.	187	Reiper	Siemssen and Co.		
St. Anne	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
Sumatra	Dec 19	A. ship		Kinsman	Augustine Heard and Co		
Susannah	Dec 12	Ha. bk	272	Russ	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 6 [illegible]
Ta Yung	Jan 6	B. str.	125	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
T. G. Bunker	Dec 21	A. bark	497	Cooper	Russell and Co	Swatow	
Templeman	Dec 25	A. bark	314	Spencer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	
Thor	Nov 30	Da. bg	209	Jepsen	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Chefoo	Imdt.
Wanderer	Jan 1	A. schr	175	Blanchard	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wandering Wave	Nov 10	A. schr	154	Cason	Edward Byrne		
Wavelet	Jan 3	A. bark	299	Gates	Frazar and Co.		

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1*st July*, 1861, *to date*.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101		
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201		
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do			12	12		
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11		
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	19	31	291	13	
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451		
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335		
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259		
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	585			585		
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009		
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730		
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	555			555		12
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	24	48	476		
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6		
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do		1		1		
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do	20		10	30		
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,625	38	63	2,726		
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826		
.. 14	Cometa,	140	Manila	49			49		
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do	164		10	174		
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	do	1,487		10	1,497		
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946		
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395		
Oct 2	Raleigh,	567	do	308		20	328		
.. 6	Cadiz, str.,	451	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841		
.. 17	Carthage, str.,	500	do	1		2	3		
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do	40		3	43		
.. 23	Mallard,	637	London	501			501		19
.. 23	Solent,	732	do	519			519		20
.. 25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141		
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258		
.. 30	Kate Carnie,	549	do	945		37	982		45
Nov 2	Drusus,	398	do	545	84		629		
.. 8	Cadiz,	481	Hongkong	2,232	132	73	2,437		
.. 9	Waloonga,	549	London	407			407	14	
.. 10	Cyclone,	594	do	698	77	22	797		
.. 12	Capiolani,	533	Fuchau	16			16		
.. 21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		52	522		
.. 23	Nuevo Constante,	203	Manila	25			25		
.. 24	Aden,	507	Hongkong	1,907	210	58	2,175		
.. 25	Queen Bee,	726	London	415			415		12
.. 25	Rapido,	299	do	1,163	36		1,199		7
.. 28	Nuevo Lepanto,	203	Manila	24			24		
.. 29	Candace,	333	Hongkong	17			17		
Dec. 4	Lansdowne,	715	London	808			813		
.. 5	Veloz,	571	do	387			387		
.. 5	Volunteer,	418	Fuchau	30			30		
.. 8	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,037	151	25	2,213		
.. 8	Joseph Peabody,	1198	do	2			2		
.. 11	Fiery Cross, str.,	448	do	2			2		
.. 19	Celestial,	401	London	1,054	11		1,065		80
.. 20	Anglo-Indian,	440	do	355			355		
.. 22	Avonvale,	301	do	398			398		7
.. 25	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	2,292	238	63	41,227	27	191
Jan 1	Tartar,	554	London	287			287		
.. 1	Malabar,	322	do	610	17		627		
.. 3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	do	320			320		
.. 10	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong				1,970		
	Indus,	617	London						

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES. *From* 1*st July*, 1861, *to date*.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
Nov 16	Little Edith,	571	do		6:18½	

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M Depôt-sh.	..	..	..	Hockly	..
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Cressy	..
Flamer	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Bosanquet	60
Imperieuse	H M gun-boat	51	..	550	Willes, c.b.	360
Ringdove	H M st.-sloop	4	..	90	Craigie	100
Starling (84)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Tender to Senior Officer	60
Snake	H M disp.-boat	4	..	70	Knevitt	160
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Draper	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet }	..

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1*st July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,198	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	[illegible]
... 12	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	[illegible]
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	[illegible]
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	[illegible]
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	[illegible]
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	[illegible]
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	[illegible]
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	[illegible]
Sept. 13	*Assyrian,*	545	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	[illegible]
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,411	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	[illegible]
... 28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,802	7,755		3,463	6,972	78,438		145,520	[illegible]
... 28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357,179					357,179									[illegible]
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,772		100,022	[illegible]
Oct. 2	*Raleigh,*	467	London,	456,604		50,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,437	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	[illegible]
.. 28	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331,007					331,037	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	[illegible]
... 23	*Mallard,*	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	[illegible]
... 23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	[illegible]
... 29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,480		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	[illegible]
... 30	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	[illegible]
Nov. 2	*Drusus,*	398	London,	303,158			25,253		328,411	16,664	5,843		3,059	6,392	4,809		36,767	[illegible]
... 9	*Wagoola,*	519	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,795			4,296	49,027		68,718	[illegible]
.. 10	*Cyclone,*	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595,631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	[illegible]
... 21	*Anglo-Saxon,*	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,333	1,701		2,640	7,219	44,651		101,544	[illegible]
... 25	*Queen Bee,*	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112,516	35,239	384	4,075	19,881	120,681		293,656	[illegible]
... 25	*Rapido,*	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	[illegible]
... 26	*The Cedars,*	356	Liverpool,	340,728		520		16,440	357,688	8,483	37,752		1,161		17,436		64,832	[illegible]
Dec. 3	*Lansdowne,*	715	London,	352,067			55,729		397,796	17,291	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	[illegible]
... 5	*Veloz,*	571	London,	534,575					534,575	56,084	24,727	1,937	6,027	8,903	15,833		113,511	[illegible]
... 19	*Celestial,*	401	London,	189,460				22,035	211,495	33,237	6,424			7,991	51,693		99,345	[illegible]
... 22	*Anglo-Indian,*	440	London,	335,317					335,317	77,627	20,650		3,976	19,168	60,892		182,311	[illegible]
... 22	*Avonvale,*	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	26,064	2,637	16,021	1,274	3,837	38,085		89,918	[illegible]
Jan. 1	*Tartar,*	554	London,	508,823					508,823	4,587	1,705			2,911	20,832	12,117	42,152	[illegible]
... 1	*Malabar,*	322	London,	232,267					232,267	11,024				496	53,400	16,047	80,967	[illegible]
... 3	*Mary Russell Mitford*	519	London,	357,191			3,081		360,272	82,201	33,992		8,707	10,597	45,948	5,351	186,796	[illegible]
	Indus,	617	London.															

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1*st July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,309	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	[illegible]
Sept. 28	*Leichardt,*	589	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	53,544		527,144	[illegible]
Nov. 16	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,871					6,871	388,109	56,001	1,235	78,733	87,124	112,631		678,833	[illegible]
... 17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824					35,824	143,729	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,169	9,856		271,137	[illegible]

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